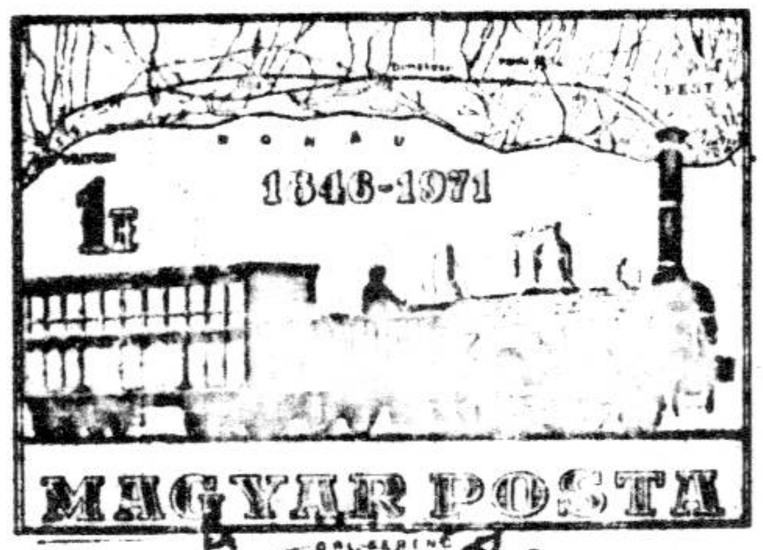
News of Hungarian Philately



FAIRFIELD, CONN. SEPT. 1971 VOL.2 NO.9

TWO MONOGRAPHS BEING PUBLISHED

It was recently announced that volumes 2 and 3 of the SHP Monograph Series are presently being published. Both are authored by Leslie S. Ettre. Monograph #2 consists of twenty pages and is titled HUNGARY - ERROR PRINTS, VARIATIONS - 1900 TO 1944. It is priced at $1 postpaid. The other, Monograph #3, is titled ISSUES OF WESTERN HUNGARY (LAJTABANSAG) IN 1921. This latter, a well-illustrated sixty page volume will, without question, be recognized as the definitive English language publication on the political and postal history of Lajtabansag. It is priced at $2 postpaid.

In keeping with announced policy, your Executive Committee has decided that every 1971 member of SHP will be given a free copy of Monograph #3, it being the more costly of the two volumes being published this year. Volume 2 is now back from the printer, and is being bound. It will be ready for shipment about September 1. Order yours now, remember that members must pay for this monograph to receive it. Volume 3 is presently at the printer, and we will get it in mid-September. It will be bound and ready for sale at the October 3rd exhibit. Members will receive their free copy of this volume in early October. All orders should be sent, with payment, to the Secretary, at your society's postoffice box address.

Ideas for future monographs are welcomed from prospective authors. The society would like to publish volume 4 of the series early in 1972. There is presently no active project working in this direction.

A MATTER OF OPINION... AN EDITORIAL

by Vic Berecz

This is probably my last chance to get my gripes off of my chest as editor, so I will briefly hit several topics this month.

About a month ago I was very "fed up" with the organization of Budapest '71. I knew unofficially in April that my exhibit had been accepted. Yet, time went on without getting any official notification, instructions, or anything from Hungary ... except a notice that my exhibit must be received by August 15. Well, it was all eventually resolved, and by August 10 when I put my exhibit in the mail I had three copies of everything. One was sent by airmail in response to my July 5th plea for information, one in my July 23rd "last resort" letter, and the original set, all mailed in April or May by the SURFACE - PRINTED MATTER rate. I also received a nice letter from Dr. Laszlo Steiner. I sure hope my exhibit arrived safely and in time. I also hope that everyone concerned learns that you don't send time dependent trans-Atlantic mail via surface means.

In the copies of this NEWS sent to members, a ballot for election of 1971-2 officers is enclosed. Space is left for you to write in names if you wish. I believe it is important for members to participate in electing their officers, so please mark your ballot and mail it now....before you forget.

The material for five major articles was sent to Linn's in July for their special edition on Hungarian philately. The date of that edition was changed to September 13. I'm looking forwar to seeing it with great anticipation, because of the great positive impact it could have on our society. Make sure you get a copy, for it contains important new information on some aspec of Hungarian philately. Or, it should ... if everything gets published as it was submitted.

Before I get to the bottom of the page, I wan to thank the many authors who contributed so muc to the NEWS OF HUNGARIAN PHILATELY during the nearly two years I've been privileged to be its editor. I wish the best to the new editor, and I promise to write regularly, hopefully making his job easier.

PREPARATIONS FOR 3rd ANNUAL EXHIBIT

Preparations for the October 3rd exhibit and meeting are proceeding well. At present it appears that 50-60 frames will be exhibited. Two qualified judges have been secured, and awards for all three classes of winners have been selected. Engraved wall plaques in varying sizes will be given to all gold, silver, and bronze award winners.

Arrangements have been made with the USPS to provide a postoffice sub-station for the sale of recent commemoratives, and to apply a special cancellation. Several dealers will provide an active bourse for the exhibit guests. As is obvious in this issue of the NEWS, 74 auction lots were secured from several members, and a total realization of $400-$500 is anticipated. Your society will receive 10% commission on all sales.

A major fire at Fairfield Woods School this summer put the location of the exhibit in doubt for a few weeks. Through the cooperation of the Fairfield Board of Education, we were able to secure similar space at Jennings School, which is located immediately next to Fairfield Woods School. Since much publicity was already out, and since the schools are in such close proximity to each other, it was decided that publicity will be continued for Fairfield Woods School in order to minimize confusion.

Cacheted covers have been prepared, and advertised in Linn's. Many orders have already arrived. Of course, the three volumes of the SHP monograph series and other items will be on sale at the society's sales booth. Refreshments including home-baked Hungarian pastries will be served. Door prizes will be awarded throughout the afternoon.

Also there will be a very brief business meeting and two slide talks. Vic Berecz will discuss early Hungarian airmail, and Al Bauer will present a "tour" of Hungary. The hours will be 1PM until 5:30PM.

All in all, it is shaping up to be a most successful and interesting event. Perhaps, you can make it? We hope so.

PART VIII. OF THE SERIES ON HUNGARICA

By Leslie S. Ettre

OVERPRINTS OF ROMANIA, III

B. ISSUES OF DEBRECEN

With this article, I arrived at the issues of Debrecen (or, with the spelling of that time, Debreczen).

As mentioned in Part VI of this series, on April 19, 1919, the Romanian army crossed the demarcation line existing at that time *, on April 23 they occupied the city of Debrecen, and by May 1, 1919, they occupied all the Hungarian lowlands east of the river Tisza. At this time, Hungary was ruled by a Communist Goverment. On July 20, the Hungarian army attacked the Romanian troups on the Eastern front at four places. The major attack was around Szolnok while three smaller units at Tokaj, Tiszafüred and Csongrád also crossed the Tisza. After an initial success, the much better equipped Romanian army counter-attacked on July 24 and, in two days, the front collapsed, and the attacking Romanian army crossed the Tisza on July 30. The collapse of the front also resulted in the collapse of the Hungarian Soviet goverment (August 1) and on August 3, the Romanian troops entered Budapest, the capital of Hungary. They withdrew from there and the area West of Tisza in the first part of November 1919, but evacuated the area East of Tisza - including the city of Debrecen - only at the beginning of March 1920.

This is the historical background of the issues. I should also mention that, after occupying the area East of the Tisza and the cessation of fighting, the Romanian high command in Debrecen had jurisdiction over the whole area of the countries (megyék) Szabolcs, Hajdu, Békés and Csanád and that part of the counties Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok and Csongrád which is located East of the river Tisza. The territory of these six counties (megyék) was organized as the "Zone Occupied by the Romanian Army East of the Tisza" while the counties of Arad, Szilágy and Szatmár belonged to the Transylvanian authorities.

As a conclusion of the Romanian occupation, the connection and communication of the postal authorities in this area was completely severed from the central postal directorate and stamp supply offices in Budapest. **

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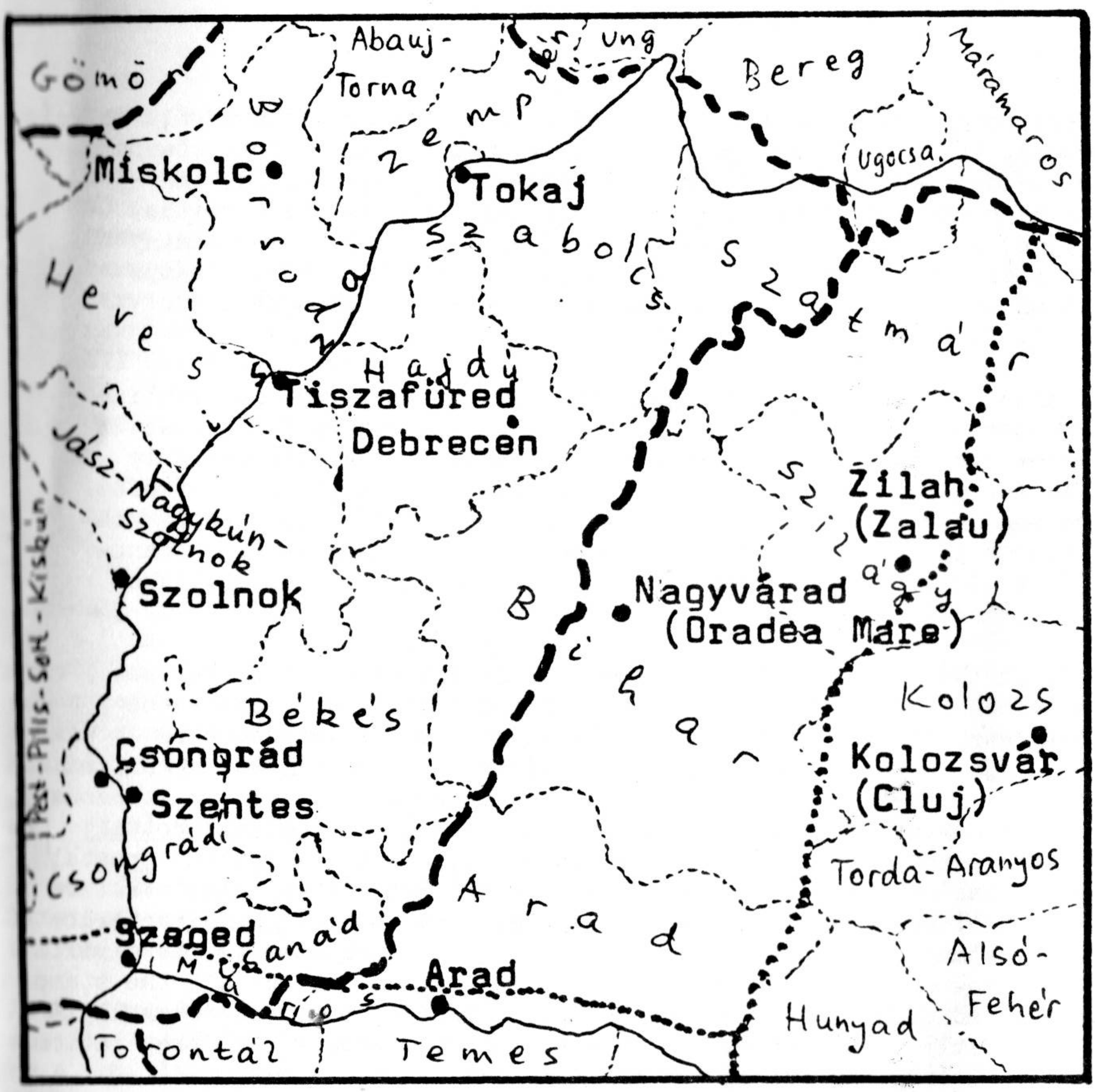
* A glance on the map also explains the time difference in the issues of Kolozsvár (Cluj) and Nagyvárad (Oradea Mare) discussed in the last two articles. When the issue of Kolozsvár was being prepared Nagyvárad just became occupied, and, naturally, it took some time for the Romanian authorities to establish themselves there.

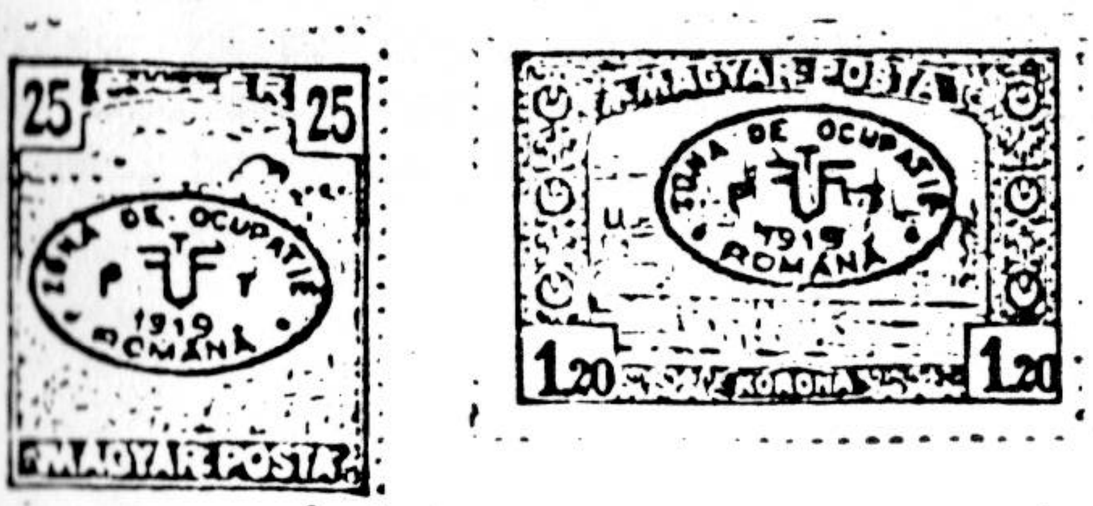
**In this respect, the situation was quite different from e.g. Baranya under Serbian occupation which maintained the connection with the central Hungarian postal authorities. This will be discussed later in a forth-coming article.

accompanying map on page 5
text continued on page 6

Map and illustrations accompanying
HUNGARICA article:



..... The demarcation line until April 19, 1919
—·—· The Trianon borders
- - - - The boundaries of the counties (megyék)



Debrecen
overprints

Thus, very soon, there was a shortage of stamps. In order to partly solve the problem, the use of the special delivery and postal savings stamps for regular mail was permitted (May 4,1919) and soon afterward, the Romanian high command in Debrecen, through its representative to the post office, major Constantin Boboiceanu (you will read his name many times!) ordered to start the preparation of overprinting those stamps on stock which were not used frequently with the new denomination of 35 and 45f, further 3,5, and 10 K.

When speaking about the period right after World War I, we must realize the very poor conditions existing at that time in Hungary. There was a shortage of everything: due to the lack of coal, electricity was only available for a few hours every day, there was no paper, and the trains were running only periodically. Thus, even the simplest task took much longer than expected. Therefore, although this verbal order was transmitted many times in the Summer of 1919, nothing could be accomplished except planning.

Meanwhile in the Fall, the Romanian occupation forces reorganized the civilian adminstration in the Zone and, by the executive order of the commanding general dated October 20, 1919, a series of changes were ordered. A joint Romanian-Hungarian Administrative Council was organized responsible for the administration of the occupied territory; simultaneously, the post offices of the zone were split from the former regional postal directorate residing in Nagyvárad (Oradea Mare), and a new regional postal directorate was organized which was subordinated under this Administrative Council. Major Boboiceanu became the military head of the new directorate while the postmaster of Debrecen, Gyula Sipos, was nominated as its civilian head. This new office soon received the authority to collect all the stamps in the Zone and overprint them with the text "Zona de ocupatie romana 1919" as well as partly with a new denomination. Simultaneously, the preparation of stamps with original design was also ordered.

1. Essays Prepared While Planning the Overprinted Issue

Before deciding on the final form and text of the overprint, six designs have been prepared and tried out. From these the first five existed only in one copy each. The sixth design - made by István Pauló - was identical to the final design except that the oval frame consisted of two fine closely spaced lines. With this new design a few sheets have been over-printed and these overprinted sheets were later also sold - together with the final overprinted stamps - at the post office. This overprint is usually called the first plate and the following stamps exist with it (color of the overprint: R=red, Bl=blue).

continued page 7

(a) Overprinted One Sheet of each:

harvester, Magyar Kir. Posta: 2 f (R), 2 f(Bl), 5 f (R), 5 f (Bl), 40 f (R), 40 f (Bl)
Charles-Zita: 10 f (Bl), 40 f (R), 40 f (Bl)
harvester, Köztársaság: 2 f (R), 5 f (Bl), 10 f (Bl), 40 f (Bl),
harvester, Magyar Posta: 10 f (Bl)
newspaper stamp: 2 f (Bl)
III War Relief series: 10+2 f (Bl)

(b) Overprinted Two Sheets of each:

harvester, Köztársaság: 2 f (Bl)
harvester, Magyar Posta: 5 f (Bl)

The only catalog which lists these stamps is the Michel; according to it the 5 f harvester Magyar Kir. Posta stamp with red overprint doesn't exist; however, there is a 5 f harvester stamp with Köztársaság overprint and a red Debrecen overprint. My source (an article by Marcel Biró) is fairly confused when listing these stamps thus it is quite possible that Michel is correct.

F. Final Overprinted Series

In the final design, the double-lined oval frame was changed to a single line because in printing, the two lines melted together resulting in an uneven, messed-up line.

After some trial the overprinting of all the collected stamps was carried out at the municipal printing shop of the city of Debrecen and supervised by a committee consisting of three officers of the Romanian army, three postal employees, and three civilians. Generally, only full sheets of 100 have been overprinted; thus in case of incomplete sheets, they were built-up to complete sheets by fixing the individual stamps on a silk paper; however, a limited quantity of individual stamps still remained and these were overprinted individually by using the single master die. The sheets of 100 were overprinted with the help of a plate prepared from the master die.

The overprinted stamps were issued on November 20, 1919, in two steps. First 5000 sets consisting each of 36 (or 35; see later) stamps were compiled and sold at the main post office of Debrecen with a surcharge. These 5000 sets were sold out within two hours. The rest of the stamps were used to supply the post office in the Zone for use in the regular mail.

continued page 10

No.		Description	Min. Bid
01	o	Austria #3, 3kr of 1850, with Debreczen cancel, fine copy	1.00
02	o	#4, 10kr litho, avg centering, light color, cv=$45	8.75
03	o	#6, 25kr litho, excellent centering, light gray violet color, cv=$90	25.00
04	0	#7-12, 1871 engraved set complete, avg condition, minor defects, cv=$45.90	8.25
05	*	#8, 1871 3kr engraved, full original gum, signed Richter, cv=$20	8.50
06	o	#12, 25kr engraved, small thin spots, cv=$25	6.00
07	o	#25, 5kr of 1888, collection of 72 different cancels, mounted and identified, mixed condition	8.00
08	0	#55, 10f of 1900, cancellation collection of 105 diff towns + a few railroad cancels, etc. Mounted and identified, generally good condition	11.00
09	*	#487-91, Rakoczi set, complete, nh, superb, cv=$11	3.75
10	*	#1681, 1965 WIPA souvenir sheet, nh, cv=$3	1.40
11	*	#1695-703, Universiade set complete, nh, cv=$2.60	1.30
12	*	#1716-24, Arabian nights set complete, nh, cv=$2.45	1.20
13	C	Set of 13 painting stamps on max cards with fancy cancels, inc #1795-1801	2.00
14	o	Amphilex souvenir sheet, #1819, postally used	3.00
15	C	#1863-9, paintings, on max cards with fancy FD cancels	1.00
16	*	#2015, 1970 painting souvenir sheet, nh, cv=$1.50	1.20
17	*	#2018, 25th anniversary of liberation souvenir sheet, nh, cv=$1.50	1.00
18	*	B1-17, first semipostals in outstanding condition, cv=$46	20.00
19	o	B1-17, first semipostals in average used condition, cv=$20	10.00
20	*	B148-50, 1942 Red Cross complete in perf, nh, sheets of 4, cv=$8.55	5.50
21	*	1947 Roosevelt small souvenir sheets complete (8), 5 are tete-beche	20.00
22	*	B254-7, 1965 Stamp Day strip of 4, nh, cv=$2.20	1.30
23	*	B254-7, 1965 Stamp Day souvenir sheet of 4, nh, cv=$2.75	1.50
24	C	C1-2, 1918 airmail with FD (7/4/18) cancel on unaddressed cover, as is	4.00
25	*	C3-5, 1920 airmail set complete, cv=$1.50	1.30
26	*	#366&378 on 10/2/22 flown and bkstmp cover to Warsaw with red boxed cachet	8.00
29	P	C26-34 complete, very fine used on part of a WIPA flight card, cv=$35	16.00
30	o	C34 avg centering, Hungary's rarest airmail, cv=$27.50	16.50
31	o	C35-44, 1936 airmails complete, fine, underpriced by Scott at $5.75	4.00
32	P	C35-44, complete, vf, each on neat cover front, cv=$5.75	4.00
33	*	C45-52, 1947 airs, complete, nh, sm marks on hi and low values, as is	2.25
34	P	C274, 1967 20ft airmail, blk of 40, +blk of 4, on paper, minor damage, cv=$40	5.00
35	*	C287-94, 1969 moon landing, complete, nh, cv=1.82	1.00
36	*	C296-303, 1970 automobiles, complete, nh, cv=1.82	1.00
37	*	C304, 1970 Apollo 12 miniature sheet of 4, nh, cv=1.44	1.20
38	*	C305, 1970 Sojuz 6-7-8 miniature sheet of 4, nh, cv=1.44	1.20
39	*o	CB23-6, 1967 Aerofila, in nh strip of 4 & postally used ss of 4, cv=$4.50	2.00
40	*o	Collection of 62 different 1918 postage due provisionals (P,T,PORTO, etc), mounted, as is.	15.00
note		Lots 41-55 consist of postage dues in mint sheets of 100, very fine, and with 3-hole punch, unless otherwise noted.	
41	S	J29, 1915 2f, no punch	1.50
42	S	J37, 1920 40f	4.00
43	S	J38, 1920 50f	4.00
44	S	J40, 1920 200f	4.00
45	S	J76, 1921 100f, no punch	1.50
46	S	J79, 1921 3k, no punch	1.50
47	S	J80, 1921 6k, margins missing	3.00
48	S	J81, 1921 9k	3.25
49	S	J82, 1921 10k, margins missing	3.00
50	S	J83, 12k	3.25
51	S	J84, 15k, margins missing	3.00
52	S	J85, 1921 20k	3.25
53	S	J86, 1921 25k, margins missing	3.00
54	S	J88, 1921 40k, margins missing	3.00
55	S	J89, 1921 50k	3.25

continued page 14

The overprinting was done under strict supervision and thus, practically no speculation type printing is known. Due to the carefulness of the Committee, even the stamps overprinted only in limited quantities were included in the package sent to the post offices. The 15 5-K harvester stamps with Magyar Posta imprint represent the only exception: these were made by one of the Committee members and forwarded by major Boboiceanu to a friend of his, Mr. M. Bayer, stamp dealer in Galatz (Romania) who was invited by him to Debrecen in order to help him to make a business out of the stamp issues (which they did). Besides this, the only illegal act was that some of the rejects were not destroyed but channelled to the stamp market. It should be noted that in the list of stamps issued which was sent to the Universal Postal Union in Berne, Switzerland, the 15 5-K stamps were included.

The Debrecen overprints are well documented in the general catalogs. The only problem is, however, that they do not indicate the number of individual stamps issued and their pricing does not reflect the rarity of the indivdual stamps. For this reason, I believe that a listing here of the individual stamps - together with the number issued - would help our members. However, before I start the listing I would like to make one general remark.

The overprinted Debrecen stamps - as well as all the other overprinted stamps of the 1918-1919 period - have been extensively forged and thus, today, we can collect them only on an "as is" basis. There are some criteria permitting in certain cases the recognition of the forged stamps but these rules cannot be generalized and thus, it is very difficult to categorically state whether a stamp is genuine or forgery. For example, the two small "dots" left and right from "ROMÂNA" are really Maltese crosses (see sketch) and if under a magnifying glass they look different - eg. a cross, an x, or a five-pointed star - then the stamp is almost certainly a forgery. This is also likely if the Maltese cross can be seen too clearly without a magnifying glass because in reality, they are generally washed-off. However, if they look like a fat dot, this doesn't mean per se a forgery because this could be the result of being washed off.

One may find many times a "guarantee mark" on the back of the stamps. Even this doesn't guarantee that the overprint is genuine because it is known that the great forgers of the 1918-19 Hungarian occupation stamps used special guarantee marks to authentize "their stamps". Also the fact that the stamp was issued in large quantities (eg. the 10-f harvester with Magyar Posta imprint was overprinted in 270,400 copies) doesn't mean that the one you have is genuine: even these stamps have been forged.

continued page 11

If you have a cancelled stamp, investigate it very carefully whether the cancellation is over the overprint or vice versa! Of course, the latter represents a forgery. I have "genuinely cancelled" overprinted Debrecen stamps where close investigation reveals that the cancellation dates are May 4, 1916 and November 13, 1917 respectively. Of course what happened is that the overprint was forged on a cancelled stamp and this can be seen under magnification which reveals that the cancellation is under the overprint.

Almost all overprinted Debrecen stamps exist with inverted or double overprints. Here the chance to have a forged copy is even greater.

The only case when one can be relatively safe is with full sheets or large blocks if investigation shows that the overprint is at the same place on each stamp. The reason for this is that the forgers could not prepare plates to overprint full sheets; they used hand stamps for overprinting individual stamps, thus, when applied to a full sheet, it is easily recognizable that the overprints are not exactly at the same position.

The listing of the final overprinted stamps is given in the next two pages. The color of the overprinting is indicated by using abbreviations explained in the heading and the number of stamps issued is given in parenthesis. The stamps which have been included in the 5000-lot are indicated by an asterisk and two stamps are indicated with two asterisks. These need a little explanation.

The 20 f Charles stamps was announced to be part of the series sold as a lot, and the color of the overprint was never indicated (generally, in the "official" bookkeeping, the same stamp overprinted in different colors was considered as one issue). Actually, however, the 20 f Charles stamp was only partly included in the lota: 400 with the red overprint and 1000 with black overprint. In other words, 400 series contained the 20 f Charles stamp with red overprint, 1000 series contained the same stamp with black overprint, while 3600 series consisted only of 35 stamps and the 20 f Charles stamp was not included.

Editor's note: My apologies for the small type and poor spacing of this article this month. Our reductions were reduced too much, and by the time I realized it, it was too late.

continued page 12

OVERPRINTS OF DEBRECEN

Stamps marked with an asterisk were included in the 5000 sets sold at the Debrecen post office on November 20, 1919; for the stamps with two asterisks, see the text. The number in parenthesis refers to the number of stamps overprinted. The color of the overprint is given as R=Red, Bk=Black, Bl=Blue.

Turul

2 f Bl (170)
3 f Bl (100)
6 f R (600)

II War Relief

2 f Bl (100)
3 f Bl (100)

III War Relief

* 10 f Bl (10,000)
15 f Bk (2,470)
40 f Bl (3,800)

Harvester, Magyar Kir Posta

* 2 f Bl (27,950)
* 3f Bl(57,600)
* 5 f Bl (8,700)
* 6 f R (24,200)
10 f white num. Bl (200)
10 f colored num.Bl (100)
15 f white num.Bl. (300)
15 f colored num. R (200)
*15 f colored num. Bk (8,790)
20 f Bl (100)
*25 f Bk (8,790)
35 f Bl (400)
*40 f Bl (10,500)

Parliament, Magyar Kir. Posta

50 f Bl (5,100)
* 75 f Bk (21,920)
* 80 f R (12,300)
* 1K Bl (8,600)
*2K Bk (23,220)
3K R (950)
3K Bl (300)
3K Bk (50)
5K Bk (1162)
10K Bl (80)

Charles-Zita

10f Bl (400)
15f R (200)
15f Bk (100)
20f Bl (200)
** 20 f R (6,700)
** 20f Bk (1,000)
25f R (5,800)
25f Bk (300)
* 40 f Bl (13,700)
50f Bl (600)

Harvester, Köztársaság

* 2f Bl (13,550)
3 f Bl (300)
*4f R (23,530)
*5f Bl (62,700)
6f R (1,100)
10f Bl (800)
* 20f Bl (12,700)
* 40f Bl (23,100)

Parliament Köztársaság

*1K Bl (14,210)
2K Bk (400)
2K Bl (100)
3K R (4,217)

continued on the next page

continued page 1

3K Bl (400)
3K Bk (60)
5K Bk (54)
10K Bl (25)

Charles-Zita Köztársaság

10f Bl (1,200)
15f Bk (650)
15f R (100)
20f Bk (800)
20f R (600)
20f Bl (200)
*25f R (12,030)
25f Bk (1,200)
40f Bl (100)
*50f Bl (17,500)

III War Relief Köztársaság

10f Bl (700)
15f Bk (200)
40f Bl (900)

Harvester, Magyar Posta

*5f Bl (85,900)
6f Bk (1,600)
*10f Bl (270,400)
*20f Bl (235,330)
*25f Bk (32,800)
40f Bl (100)
45f Bl (2,700)

Parliament, Magyar Posta

95f Bl (100)
1.20K Bl (100)
1.40K Bl (100)
5K Bl (15)

Harvester, Magyar Tanácsköztársaság

10f Bl (200)

Newspaper Stamp

*2f Bl (73,700)

Special Delivery Stamp

*2f Bl (12,900)

Postal Savings Stamp

10f R (500)
10f Bl (200)

Postage Due Black Numeral

50f Bk (100) (Wmk 137)

Postage Due Red Numeral

1f Bk (460)
*2f Bk (21,000)
*10f Bk (40,400)
12f Bk (110)
15f Bk (2,200)
*20f Bk (9,400)
30f Bk (3,300)

Postage Due Köztársaság

2f Bk (1,300)
3f Bk (100)
5f Bk (55)
6f Bk (100)
10f Bk (1,000)
20f Bk (1,000)
40f Bk (1,000)
50f Bk (1,000)

Stamps With New Denomination

*35f on 3f Harvester Bl (20,000)
*45f on 2f Harvester Bl (19,600)
*3K on 75f parl. Bk (10,000)
*5K on 75f parl. Bk (11,000)
*10K on 80f parl. R (12,200)

SHP Auction Listing - continued from centerfold ...

No.		Description	Min. Bid
56	o	P3, 1874 newspaper stamp, blk of 4, 3 cut	1.00
57	o	7N31, 1919 Baranya, blk of 8 showing the "serif" variety in lower right stamp	1.00
58	o	7N32, blk of 8 as lot 57 above	1.00
note		Lots 59-72 consist of mint sheets of 100 of the 1919 Baranya issue, vf unless noted.	
59	S	7N2	5.00
60	S	7N5	5.00
61	S	7N8	3.00
62	S	7N9	4.00
63	S	7N12	4.00
64	S	7N15	4.00
65	S	7N28	4.00
66	S	7N29	4.00
67	S	7N30	4.00
68	S	7N31	3.00
69	S	7N32	3.00
70	S	7N42	6.00
71	S	7NB2	4.00
72	S	7NB3	5.00
73	*	Western Hungary 33 stamps of issues 1,3, 6, 7, and 8. 7th issue pictorials complete.	4.00
74	*	Western Hungary, singles of 9 values + blk of 4, overprinted only with "skull & bones" of 2nd issue, as is.	5.00

END OF AUCTION ... if you like the idea, let us know and we will try to do it more often.

NEW ISSUES — SETS

Singles - Mint
Used - Specialties
Occupations
F.D.C's

Hungary

Want list filling. No Approvals.

HUNGARIA STAMP EXCHANGE
P. O. Box 76 Utica, N. Y. 13503
APS SPA NPS

HUNGARIAN SPECIALTIES

From Stampless
to 1949

Earl F. Blinn
P.O. Box 730
Woodbury, N. J.
08096

Regarding the 1873 Balloon Flight mentioned in the July issue of the NEWS, Les Ettre tells us that Wieselburg is Moson, a Hungarian town about 70-75 kms from Vienna. Sometime in the 1930's it was united with Magyaróvár, after they grew completely together.